

GODFROY AND BEAUGRAUD.

JANUARY 4, 1832.

Mr. McINTIRE, from the Committee on Claims, made the following

REPORT:

The Committee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of Gabriel Godfroy and Jean B. Beaugraud, report:

That the petition was presented to the 21st Congress, at its second session, and a report made thereon by the committee, on the 12th January, 1831, accompanied with a bill for his relief; which bill was not acted on by that Congress. The report is numbered 35, and is now adopted and made part of this report. The committee have again had the case under consideration, and agree with the committee of the last Congress in their view of it, and report a bill for the relief of the petitioners.

JANUARY 12, 1831.

The Committee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of Gabriel Godfroy and Jean Bap. Beaugraud, report:

That the petitioners were the owners of four buildings, namely, a dwelling-house, barn, stable, and store-house, at Frenchtown, on the river Raisin, in the Territory of Michigan, which were destroyed by the British and Indians on the 23d January, 1813, at the time of the massacre of their prisoners there. By the evidence filed in the cases of Gabriel Godfroy, Jean Bap. Couture, Jean Bap. Jerome, and others, whose buildings were burnt at the same time, and since paid for by the United States, it appears the petitioners' buildings were burnt under the same circumstances, and for the same reasons should be paid for. Reference is here made to the case of Jean Bap. Couture, the report of whose case was made January 19, 1829, and is recorded in vol. 7, page 56, of the reports made by this committee; which report is made part of this report.

The buildings of the petitioners are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, on the map filed in the case of Gabriel Godfroy. No. 4, a dwelling-house, has been paid for, by an award under the act of March, 3, 1825; the evidence relative to the others was then deemed insufficient to bring them under the provisions of that act.

The evidence of the value of the other three buildings, filed in this case, makes the stable, No. 2, worth \$20; the barn, No. 1, 800; and the store, No. 3, one witness, at \$800, and the other at \$1,000. On a former occasion, the estimated value of these buildings was different. The stable is one

of three mentioned formerly, and the only one on the map, and probably the only one occupied by our troops. All three together were valued at \$300, but it does not appear what was the value of each. The barn was valued in 1825, by one witness, at \$700, and at \$500 by two witnesses, one of which appears to be the same that now values it at \$800. The store-house was then estimated at \$800 by one witness, and at \$500 by two others, one of whom, Joseph Roberts, now estimates at it \$800. Laurent Durocher testifies that he, as agent of the petitioners, built the barn, and that it cost full \$800, and was nearly new; and that he was acquainted with the cost of erecting the store-house, which was built in 1811, and had one part prepared for a bake-house, and estimates the value at \$1,000. The committee, after maturely considering the evidence, estimate the value of all three of the buildings at \$1,020; and being of opinion that the petitioners are entitled to relief, report a bill for that sum.

The Committee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of Godfrey and Jean Baptiste, report:

That the petition was presented to the 21st Congress, at its second session, and a report made thereon by the committee, on the 12th January, 1825. The report was accompanied with a bill for the relief, which was not acted on by the Congress. The report is numbered 35, and is now adopted and made part of the report. The committee have again had the case under consideration, and agree with the committee of the last Congress in their view of it, and report a bill for the relief of the petitioners.

JANUARY 12, 1831.

The Committee of Claims, to which was referred the petition of Godfrey and Jean Baptiste, report:

That the petitioners were the owners of four buildings, namely, a dwelling-house, barn, stable, and store-house, at Fond-du-lac, on the river Main, in the Territory of Michigan, which were destroyed by the British and Indians on the 25th January, 1812, at the time of the massacre of their nation there. By the evidence filed in the case of Gabriel Godfrey, Jean Baptiste, Jean Baptiste, and others, whose buildings were burnt at the same time, and some paid for by the United States, it appears the petitioners' buildings were burnt under the same circumstances, and for the same reasons should be paid for. Reference is here made to the case of Jean Baptiste, the report of whose case was made January 12, 1825, and is recorded in vol. 7, page 36, of the reports made by this committee, which report is made part of this report.

The buildings of the petitioners are numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, on the map filed in the case of Gabriel Godfrey. No 4, a dwelling-house, has been paid for by an award under the act of March 3, 1825; the evidence relative to the others was then deemed insufficient to bring them under the provisions of that act.

The evidence of the value of the other three buildings, filed in this case, makes the stable, No. 2, worth \$200; the barn, No. 1, \$800; and the store-house, No. 3, one witness at \$800, and the other at \$1,000. On a former occasion the estimated value of these buildings was different. The said none